

The fall of Atlanta is not the severest disaster of the war, or a disaster that reverses the final success of our cause doubtful. Thus, our people had for a long time looked upon such an event as exceedingly probable, calculating that our authorities would spare no effort to hold the position against whatever odds. Its importance was considered paramount, being the converging point of so many railroads in the heart of the Confederate States, which lost, the Confederacy would again be bisected. But we have had to undergo many things since the war began, and to give up the idea that any one city or section in the Confederacy. We had as well, too, prepared to yield more of our preconceived opinions before the termination of the struggle.

Laws of territory and never as to our arms were almost certain events in the history of the war, considering our broad domain, and the disparity as to populations and warlike appearances between the two sections. Experience has taught us the bitter lesson which we did not accept at first. However, the despondency we have felt so keenly might have been avoided, if we had kept steadily and firmly before us the success which centers, await our efforts in the end, looking all the while with a firm faith in the final glorious results. Always seeking a broad survey of the field, and with an abiding confidence in the termination of the struggle in our independence, we would not have experienced despair, while every disaster would have moved us at once to a more vigorous defense without regard to the immediate surroundings.

This influenced and acting upon the start, we would probably have been nearer the goal at which we are aiming. We say it diminishes all apprehensions and forebodings of evil, and with a firm faith in the final and glorious triumph held up the hands of the noble armies in the field, and the dawn of our independence may prove to be only a little ahead of us.

How apt certain classes of our citizens are to complain that they are galled with more than their proper share of the burdens of the war. The cotton planters, complain that the government takes half their cotton, the beef raisers complain that the government takes his beef for what he considers almost nothing, the mule and horse owners complain that their animals are never safe from impressment, and so on ad infinitum. The fact is, all these classes feel the pressure of the war; but if they are reflecting men at all, they ought never to forget that in such a struggle for liberty, nothing less could be expected. The burdens laid on them are as a feather compared with what our enemies have placed upon all our people wherever they have had the power. Look at the people of Missouri, Kentucky, but more especially of Old Maryland. We have the authority of Senator Wigfall for the statement that no white man or white woman in the latter state can visit a neighbor, or attend the house of God, without a permit from a Provost Marshal, unless he or she will take an oath to support the Lincoln government, including all proclamations that have been or may hereafter be issued. Not is this all. The property of all persons in Maryland who refused to take this abominable oath has long since been confiscated and its owners in many cases are now the slaves of their own former slaves. This is the kind of burden that would be laid upon Texas, but for our gallant soldiers in the field, to support whom our government is obliged to lay it on comparatively light burdens upon our people. Indeed, our patriot has the slightest ground for complaining because he has to assist his sovereign in carrying on this war, because this war is waged for his benefit—is waged to protect his person, his property, and his rights, and so far as Texas is concerned, (thanks to a smiling Providence and a gallant army,) they have been protected, and blessed beyond any other portion of our fair land. We know of but one portion of our population that have any substantial right to complain—and that is the soldier, who are periling their lives in the defense of our country, and are paid in a currency that is worth less by those who remain at home in ease and comfort. We repeat, no class but the soldiers have any right to complain—not he least—*An American Herald*.

The term of service of sixty thousand soldiers of the Yankee army expired in August. The term of service of seventy-eight thousand expires the present month (September) sixty-four thousand in October; in November sixty-eight thousand, and in December fifty-one thousand, making three hundred and eleven thousand whose term will expire between the first of August and the last of December. A communication printed in the New York Post, respecting private Indian systems, is attracting a good deal of attention. The writer claims that some of them are mere specious fictions, in which a man can incarceate a daughter or wife when he pleases to have them out of the way.

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 2.—Morgan was betrayed by Mrs. Williams, at whose house he and his staff put up for the night. After the hoister had passed, Mrs. Williams summoned a force, closed the pickets, rode to Bass's Gap, and guided a party of the enemy to her house. Morgan tried to escape by cutting through the Yankees, and was killed by a shot through the heart.

To conditions to Special Orders from Department Headquarters, Major J. B. Robertson assumed command of the Reserve Corps of the State of Texas, on the 2d inst., with Headquarters at Brownsville.

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The Dallas Herald.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From the Houston Telegraph.

Subscription to the Herald \$20 for six months, in new issue or Texas State script. Old issue Confederate note above two dollars, received at the discount. Advertising, one dollar per line, in the same currency. Wheat, corn, oats, or anything that we can consume, taken at the market value, in payment for dues to this office.

Following to irregularities in the mail somewhere North and East of this place, we are without a letter from our Shreveport correspondent, which should have reached us by last night's mail, and from the same cause, we presume, we are also without the letter of our special correspondent in the army of the Indian Territory, giving a full and detailed account of the fight and capture at Cabin Creek. We know that the latter was started to us, and should have been received a week or more ago, but where it has tarried we cannot divine.

HON. JNO. D. MCCOY, member of the Legislature from this county, left here on Wednesday last to attend the Extra Session of the Legislature, which meets on Monday next. We also met Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, Senator from Collin and Grayson, on the same day, passing through, en route for Austin.

A letter from our correspondent "Washington," dated 20th ult., would have been interesting, if it had not been delayed so long in the mail. As the items contained in it have all been published before, we are compelled to omit it. Our correspondent says: "The health of our troops is good, and the men in good spirits."

Why is it that the package of paper sent from the Crockett Quill came after this office showing evident signs of having been opened and read, and frequently are delayed one and sometimes two mails over their time? We might get late news by this paper if it came through in proper time.

Brig. Gen. H. E. McCallough, passed through this place on Wednesday last, en route for his home, on a short leave of absence. We learn that Col. Geo. H. Sweet, commands the North Sub-District during the absence of Gen. McCallough.

A letter from Capt. J. W. Lane's company (G.) Chisum's Regt. Tex. Cavalry, dated Camp on Saline River, Bradley County, Ark., Sept. 28th, 1864, says:

"We lost two men last month from disease. David Jordan, of Dallas County, died near Harrison's Lake, of Apoplexy, on the 9th ult. August, 1864. Col. Wiley Everett, of Terrell County, died on the 2d of August, 1864, of Typhoid Fever, at Well's Summer House, on Bayou Boeuf, La. Jordan was a young man, but Everett leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss. He was a man of decided constitution, but made a good soldier—was ever ready to do his whole duty, and deserves as much of his country as though he fell in battle."

General Orders, No. 79, from Department Headquarters, dated Shreveport, La., Sept. 12th, 1864, divides the Department into four Purchasing Districts for the accumulation of supplies for the Subsistence Department. 1st, District of Arkansas; 2nd, District of West Louisiana; 3rd, all the State of Texas; South of the Southern boundaries of the counties of Sabine, San Augustine, Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Anderson, Freestone, Limestone, McLennan, Coryell, Hamilton and Brown, thence along the Colorado River to its source, thence due West to the Rio Grande; 4th, The Indian Territory and all the State of Texas not embraced in the 3d District. The Chief Commissioner upon the staff of the General commanding the District of Arkansas, West Louisiana and Texas, will be the chief purchasing officer of the 1st, 2nd and 4th Districts, respectively. Maj. J. K. P. Campbell, C. S. A., is appointed Chief Purchasing Officer of the 4th District.

The Houston Telegraph suggests a meeting of the Congressmen from the Trans-Mississippi Department at some convenient place, previous to the meeting of the next Congress, to discuss the wants of this Department. The editor says:

"Such a meeting should be attended by the leading civil functionaries of the States, and Agents of the Departments of the Confederate Government, and the military should also be represented. The object would be to get full information of 'the situation' in all respects, of the effects of past legislation, and of the measures and policy best adapted to our condition. Let the meeting be announced, and any gentleman attend it who is moved by the spirit to contribute his services to the public good."

Hon. Alford Pike has been appointed and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Gen. Pike was a candidate before the Legislature of his state for Confederate Senator, but the General Assembly considered the position due to the previous services and proven abilities of Hon. A. H. Garland, who was elected over Gen. Pike.

The Richmond Examiner says:

The idea of repudiation is a bug aboo. No nation in this very commercial age, can repudiate the public debt without placing itself under the ban of national infamy; and the hangman, hightoned South, with its almost Quixotic regard for personal honor, could never deliberately vote itself a community of swindlers. The interest on the Confederate debt will be about one hundred millions a year, which can be easily paid by an export duty of five cents on cotton, investments in Confederate credit are therefore safe; and an exchange of property into money, on the present extraordinary terms, will be profitable to the extent of twenty for one. Two years after the war, the wisest and wealthiest men will be those who bought up the credits of the Government when they were cheapest."

If the war should not end in success, and the Confederacy should fail, even in that very improbable event Confederate money will be worth as much in the hands of the Confederate citizen as any property. He will lose everything by confiscation. If he holds money he can burn it up; but if he holds lands he will have the mortification to see the hateful conqueror in possession of homesteads which he had estimated above the credit of his country in the degree of twenty for one. After helping to ruin his own cause by his servile distrust, he will be subjected to the infinite shame and agony of seeing the property which he prays above his county enjoyed by the enemy, become his master.

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he seemed disposed to offer a stubborn resistance.

Yesterday morning Early's rear was overtaken near Hawkin's bridge by Gen. Averill with his cavalry division, and driven to the top of Mount Jackson, where his entire force was found in position.

Major Ladd commanding the two battalions was captured with several privates. One cavalry pressed the enemy with great vigor and success, till he brought an infantry division with artillery, and they held the position in check until the sixth corps arrived.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.—Gen. Rousseau reached Palaski yesterday about 3 p.m. Forrest's forces were within several miles of Palaski and advancing. Heavy skirmishing continued until after dark, by the advantage of both forces.

RICHMOND papers contain the following:

GRIFFIN, Sept. 21st.—Farragut does notanticipate attacking Mobile at present.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this side of Nashville from beyond it.

BULLS GAP, Sept. 22.—Gen. Vaughn drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing 120 prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bull's Gap. Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally understood in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity. It is sufficient to say there is no use to reflect upon the commander or men—such that valor and skill could do was done in the fight.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—Gen. Price has entered Missouri with a force estimated at 3,500 strong. He is supposed to march to the central portion with three columns and capture all important points. Kirby Smith is expected to join him with twelve thousand men at Kansas. Guerrillas are all concentrating to aid his numerous columns now in the south east part of the State doubtless under Shiloh, who has some six to eight thousand men. Reports are in circulation to-night that a part of the force which occupied Fredericktown yesterday, captured Cape Girardeau to-day, but it was doubtful, they may be demonstrating in that direction, but the point is too strong to take by cavalry.

Do Shiloh's cavalry said to be four to five thousand strong, occupied Fredericktown 20 miles from Pilot Knob yesterday. Shiloh's design is not yet developed. General Ewing commanding the District of St. Louis, took a brigade of A. J. Smith's troops down last night, and is otherwise fully prepared to meet the enemy. Pilot Knob is well fortified and garrisoned, and Cape Girardeau can stand a siege, and the only damage the rebels can do is to temporarily cut off the R. R. communication.

When Price crossed the Arkansas River some days since, his force moved towards Batesville, evidently with the design of joining Shiloh in north or east Arkansas, and, with the combined commands to invade Missouri from the south-east. The forces occupying Fredericktown, doubtless the advance of this command, is estimated at 6,000 strong.

On recommendation of many leading citizens Gen. Rosecrans issued an order suspending all business not absolutely indispensable after 12 o'clock to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing the citizens to the defense of the city. He appeals to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms and defend their homes.

GOD was quoted in New Orleans on the 29th at 225.

The Era claims three Yankee successes in Louisiana; one at Simsport, Sept. 16th, one at Mogenza, Sept. 17th, on the Atchafalaya, and another on the Bayou, Alabama, where the guerrilla Chief Radcliff, was surprised,

and one cannon, 13 horses and some army stores captured.

The French at Matamoras.

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 27, 1864.

ED. TEL.—The French are now in possession of Matamoras.—The advance marched in the Plaza about 6 o'clock of the 26th.

Gen. Canales with his troops crossed to this side of the river, and surrendered their arms to our forces. The men are permitted to go about town. The officers appear to be much superior to the common mass. In officers and men there are about 100, and should any hostile force come against us, they will be put in front, but as matters stand, I think we have nothing to apprehend except from renegades and robbers; and Brownsville is at this moment open to communication with the other side of the river, and goods of all description will now be freely crossed, and the trade with Brownsville and the interior of the State will be one uninterrupted stream, as the cotton teams will be turned direct to this point.

Cortina pronounced in favor of the French, and will, no doubt, receive a commission in the army. A grand salute was fired this morning at daybreak by the French, and their flag hoisted.

I hope the passport system will be in some measure modified, and that the trouble and annoyance we have experienced heretofore be done away with. The French, if they wish to be in good graces, must adopt some plan to facilitate business, and do away with all the nonsensical modes adopted in their own country. However, their good sense will teach them to conform to the manners and customs of their Republican neighbors.

BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 29.—ED. TEL.—“Matters and things are going on finely here since I wrote you last. Steamers are coming and going up and down the river repeatedly, and carrying off cotton to be sold for the benefit of our poor suffering soldiers now in the field and fighting for their country's glory and independence.

Cotton has gone up to 40cts in specie, and you will see a long line of trains on the road in a few days loaded with the staple that is bound to civilization.

One thing I am glad to see that many Confederate flags are flying over the city of Matamoras, and a streak that I had there yesterday convinced me that the new government of Maximilian wish to conciliate

us for the present; but “unrest rests the head of him who wears a crown.” Satisfied that the present fair account of the happy termination of affairs in this quarter will be beneficial, and trusting that Jno. S. Ford will receive the credit, I remain yours,

CARLOS.

The Wilmington Journal publishes the following appeal from the Poles to the Confederates:

We publish to day, and respectfully request our exchanges to copy, the subjoined appeal. We can vouch for the fact that it is made by a delegation of Poles of high standing and character, who arrived 1st week at the port, and have gone on to Richmond. That the appeal is genuine, and that the credentials of the gentlemen issuing it are satisfactory, we feel fully authorized to say. We trust that, as a matter of courtesy, as well as humanity, the press of the Confederate States will give it general circulation. The language of the appeal bears the impress of foreign labor, but that we have not enough it proper to infer. It is the utterance of a suffering and crushed people, and will not pass unheeded by those themselves struggling for their rights and nationality.

WILMINGTO, N. C. Aug. 26, 1864., Appeal of the Delegation of Poles, as issued to seek for asylum in the independent States of America, to their fellow countrymen assembled here:

BROTHERS—Our nation, ejected by violence unparalleled in the annals of the world, out of the paternal home whence the Almighty has allotted to her—driven by the relentless invaders in the icy deserts of Siberia, consequently to unavoidable desperation—proceeds, in this overwhelming misfortune, to beg of the Confederate States of America, in the name of injured mankind, for a friendly asylum to herself.

The honorable States on which Providence, in the distribution of her infinite bounties has lavished so many goods, has bestowed so much land, assuredly will not, in their humane feelings, refuse a morsel of it to us, the only refuge now left us.

Our desire is to settle in Texas. There are several of us, to transfer what remains of our mangled nationality, our families not yet extinguished, our religion, our bodies saved from the clutches of the foe, our destinies in mankind.

Our endeavor most strenuous will be to conform in all to the general legislation of the Confederation, but in our actual miserable plight we are met, for want of means wrenched from us by our Muscovite foe, by innumerable obstacles to accomplish our first step of transportation.

Fellow-Countrymen: You who have settled in this hospitable country long before us, when we are grasping this only saving plank left to us, aid us with efficacious support, with your experience, your counsel, your interest, and your social relations. Guided by the brotherly love, perhaps some of you would endeavor to direct our efforts, to fill our hearts with solace, to teach us to know the new land and the new skies, all of which would be to us an infinite boon.

At the present moment we invite you to co-operate with us, and to do all that would be requisite to be done. Confer, therefore, with us in all what at first is to be provided for. Address to the

POLISH DELEGATION.

P. O. Richmond, Va.

The Macon Confederate notices thus the arrival of a commissioner from Georgia to Washington:

The Telegraph announced yesterday that a Washington special to the New York Times asserts that a commissioner from Georgia, representing the State Government, had arrived there. He desired to learn on what base that Georgia could be readmitted into the old Union. We presume that this means none other than C. G. Baylor, who is verily going it with a high hand. He had some sort of commission to Europe from Gov. Brown to initiate direct trade, so the Macon Intelligencer, the organ of the Governor of Georgia, informs us. But, instead of going straight ahead from Bermuda, he took a barbed tack, hauls up and drops anchor right at Washington, where he represents himself as the whole State of Georgia and desires to know upon what terms he can get back into the Union. As he is not worth a cuss pecuniarily, personally, or any other way, the terms can be made easy, but when it comes to taking in Georgia, why we think if Abe Lincoln makes any such arrangement with Baylor, Lincoln will be the worst taken in man we know of.

There should be something done at once to stop the career of this mischievous man Baylor. Let Gov. Brown at once issue an excommunicating proclamation against him.

The Charleston Mercury says that, the Electric Spark, which was captured recently by the Confederate cruiser Florida, will be put under command of Capt. Semmes, until he can get a better vessel. She was a packet steamer between New York and New Orleans, and is said to be of the first quality, especially in speed.

DIED—At the residence of her parents, Gravine Prairie, Tarrant County, on last night, Oct. 14, 1864, FANNIE C., infant daughter of Gen. and Mrs. R. M. Gano, aged 2 months and 28 days.

“Safer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.”

RAX AWAY—From the undersigned, living 2 miles East of Dallas, on the night of the 13th inst., a negro boy named LANE, about 16 years old, copper color, free-skin, large of his age. Said boy rode off a large bay horse, black mane and tail, bridle with three M's on the left shoulder, fresh bridle, 6 years old, and also took a saddle bridle. “J. M. Gray” on the stirrups, on the back, and on the seat.

A liberal reward will be given for the return of the negro and horse, or for such information as may lead to their recovery.